

Attheyella sp. INFORMATION SHEET

Classification

Subphylum:	Crustacea
Class:	Maxillopoda
Subclass:	Copepoda
Order:	Harpacticoida
Family:	Canthocamptidae
Genus:	<i>Attheyella</i>
Specific name:	unknown species
Common name:	harpacticoid copepod

Distinguishing Features

Harpacticoid copepods have short antennae that do not extend beyond the cephalothorax (cephalosome), and the urosome is much the same width as the metasome (Fig. 1). Females have a single egg sac in most species (Fig. 2).

In the Canthocamptidae the body is slender and more-or-less cylindrical; the first thoracic segment is incorporated into the cephalothorax so the metasome has 4 free somites (segments); the distal segment of the maxilliped terminates in a moveable claw (Chapman *et al.*, 2011).

The Campbell Island harpacticoid is a species of *Attheyella* recognisable by the following features:

- posterior margins of segments serrate
- endopodite of first walking leg 3-segmented
- legs 2, 3 and 4, 2-segmented
- exopodite of 5th leg of female with 4 setae
- basal expansion of 5th leg of female with 6 long setae (Fig. 3)
- anal operculum quite large and triangular.

Comments

Attheyella occurs world-wide and includes two Gondwana-based subgenera with species in South America, New Zealand, Australia and on some subantarctic islands (Chapman *et al.* 2011). *A. capensis* Ruhe is known from Kerguelen Island and *A. trigonura* from the Falkland Islands (Pugh *et al.*, 2002). The Campbell Island species resembles the New Zealand species *A. brehmi* (Keifer) (subgenus *Delachauxiella*) in that the longest seta of the 5th leg basal expansion is the second from the inner margin (Fig. 3) (see Chapman *et al.*, 2011, p. 98). The female 5th leg exopodite with 4 setae and the shape of the anal operculum are also characters of subgenus *Delachauxiella*. A second harpacticoid species, *Antarctobiotus nicolli* Chappuis has been found on Macquarie, Auckland and Campbell islands according to Pugh *et al.* (2002).

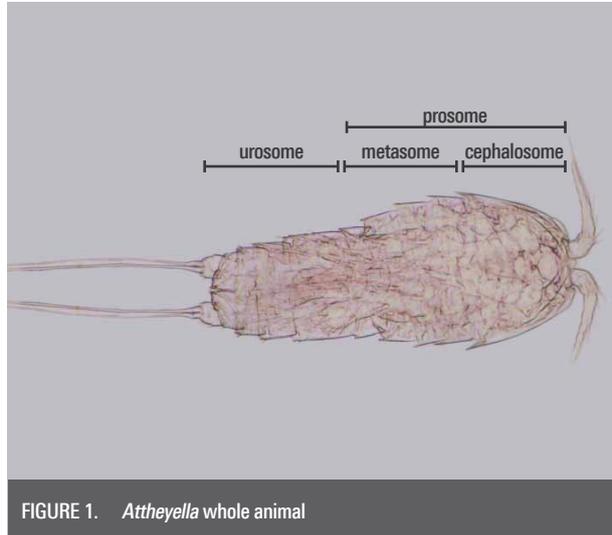


FIGURE 1. *Attheyella* whole animal



FIGURE 2. *Attheyella* in copula (female at left)

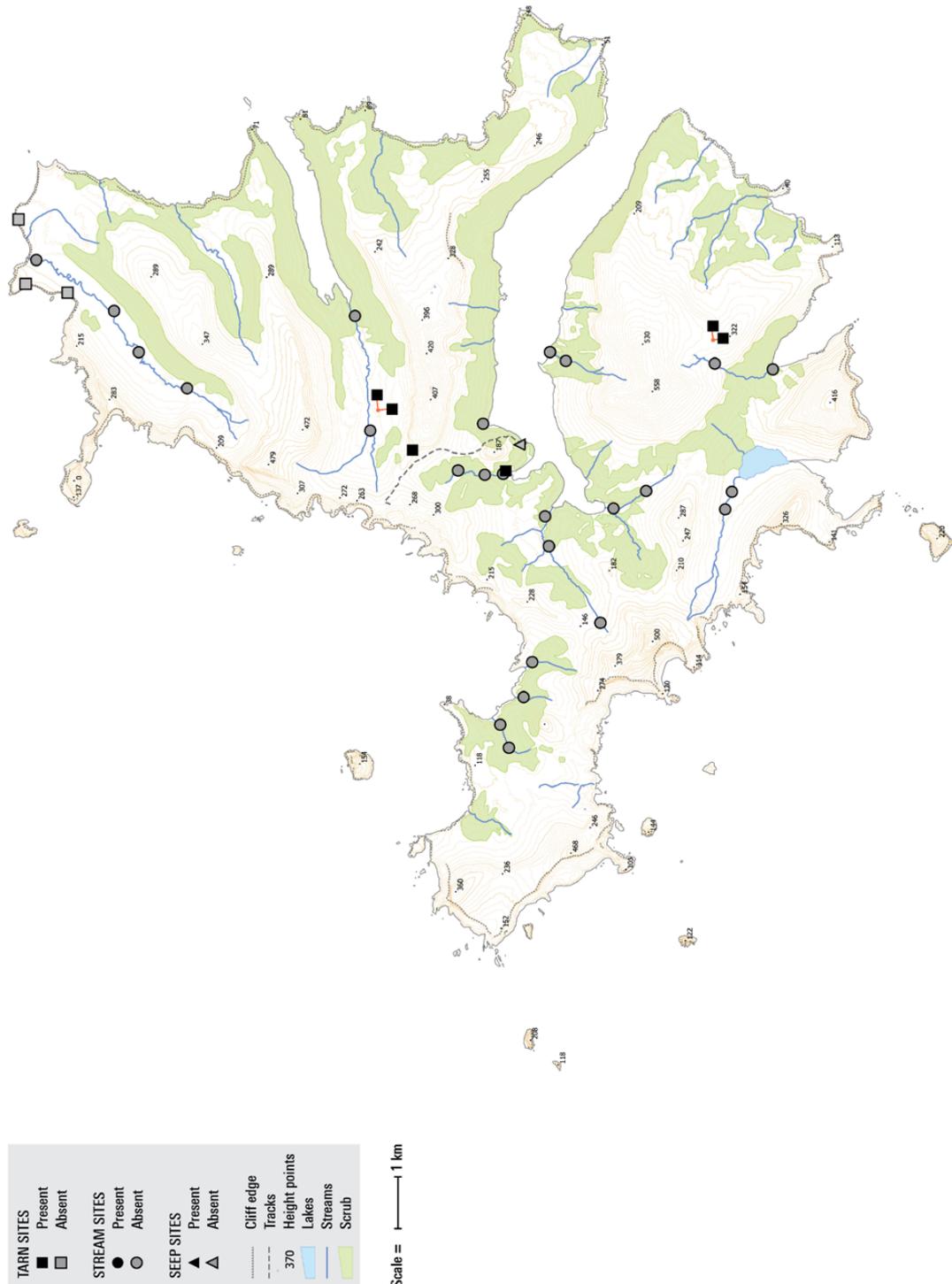


FIGURE 3. *Attheyella* female 5th leg basal expansion

Biogeographic Information

Presence/absence on streams, tarns, and a seepage sampled on Campbell Island.

Distribution map based on surveys undertaken by EOS Ecology during the 2010–11 Campbell Island Bicentennial Expedition (www.campbellisland.org.nz). Distribution data © EOS Ecology, 2013.



TARN SITES	Present	Cliff edge
Absent	Tracks	Height points
STREAM SITES	Present	Lakes
Absent	Streams	Streams
SEEP SITES	Present	Scrub
Absent		

Scale = 1 km

New Zealand Transverse Mercator
New Zealand Geodetic 2000
Created on: 3 December 2013
Created by: Kirsty Brennan

Attheyella sp. Distribution
CAMPBELL ISLAND
December 2010–February 2011

Produced by: EOS Ecology
Project name: Campbell Island Bicentennial Expedition
Project no.: 06033-EOS01
Project lead: Shelley McMurtrie
www.eosecology.co.nz



Original Description

N/A

References & Further Reading

- Chapman, M.A., Lewis, M.H. & Winterbourn, M.J. 2011. *Guide to the freshwater Crustacea of New Zealand*. New Zealand Freshwater Sciences Society, Christchurch. 188pp.
- Lewis, M. H. 1972. Freshwater harpacticoid copepods of New Zealand. 1. *Attheyella* and *Elaphoidella*. *New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research* 6: 23–47.
- Pugh, P. J. A., Dartnall, H. J. G. & McInnes, S. J. 2002. The non-marine Crustacea of Antarctica and the islands of the Southern Ocean: biodiversity and biogeography. *Journal of Natural History* 36: 1047–1103.

How to Cite this Information Sheet

- McMurtrie, S.A., Sinton, A.M.R., & Winterbourn, M.J. 2014. Lucid Identification Key to Campbell Island Freshwater Invertebrates: *Attheyella* sp. information sheet. EOS Ecology, Christchurch, New Zealand.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS – The creation of the Lucid Key and information sheets were supported by the TFBIS (Terrestrial and Freshwater Biodiversity Information System) Fund administered by the Department of Conservation (TFBIS Contract No. 278), and by EOS Ecology. Invertebrate specimens were collected by EOS Ecology during the 2010–11 Campbell Island Bicentennial Expedition (CIBE), made possible by the 50° South Trust. Thanks to Maureen Lewis for her assistance and contribution to this information sheet.

